IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

Masterly Strategy of General Buell.

Safety of the Line of the Ohio.

The Rebels in Kentucky in a Tight Place.

JOHN FORSYTH REPORTED KILLED.

Our Louisville Correspondence. LOUBVILLE, Ky., Sept. 24, 1862.

General Buell-His Generalship The Rebels Outmanouvred-Bragg's Rea The conduct of General Buell in the management of the

esent campaign in this State exceeds all praise, and rill stand on record as among the finest examples of generalship that history records. It has been fraught with no mistakes. In no single instance has he been Nowhere has Bragg been able to secure the slighest advantage over him. By no dazzling temptation of temporary fame has he been lured into rash or precipitate action. Cool and self-possessed in all his movements, he has watched his wary antagonist with unremitting attention that the cat does the mouserisking nothing and taking no chances of defeat, patiently awaiting the time to strike.

Outside observers and newspaper generals know very Bule of the extent of the responsibility resting upon General Buell, and of the great importance that every move he made should be precisely right. It was not the safety of Kentucky alone that he had in his keeping: Nashville and the whole of Western Tennessee deper on him for their salvation. His was the only perfectly orranized and disciplined army that contested the advance of the rebels in this direction. The insurgent invading army was superior to him in numbers, and was operating in a country abounding with Southern sympathizers and traitors. It was extremely difficult for the Union general to know whom he could trust. Moreover, he was, at the outset, in the heart of the enemy's country, and surrounded by rebel armies, with his con cut off, his supplies stopped, and, in the estima. tion of his antagonists, wholly in their power Never was a general placed in a more trying or various situation. The casual observer could but say that his only chance was in fighting-in risking all the great interests committed to his keeping on the issue of a battle. Had he adopted this view of the case he would doubtless have been excusable. The circum stances in which he was placed would have justified such a course; and, even if defeated, he would have had sym pathy and doubtless the approval of the govern Had he won a victory popular applause would have ele-vated him to the skies, and the world would have united

pronouncing him a great general. ted the course which he has pursued. He knew hat superficial observers would censure him for not fighting, when fighting was his only apparent chance of scape from his foes. But he knew also that in the event of losing a battle at that time the safety of Tennessee and Kentucky was perilled. He could do more for his country by pot fighting, and hence he restrained his men and red cautiously. He resorted to strategy-that much abused expedient-and through strategy he has saved ands of lives-has won a victory the magnitude of which cannot be overestimated. He has defeated the rebels in all their schemes without striking a single blow. He has protected the capital of Tennessee and the com mercial metropolis of Kentucky-two far distant and imat one and the same time, and has turned the grand army of invasion into a fugitive mob, seeking in wild confusion, the shortest, quickest and most direct route back to the cotton States whence they came. The result will show that he has accomplished even more than this. It will appear, in a very few days, that, notthe isolated and embarrassed sir which he was placed, he has succeeded in effecting combinations and movements that can result in nothing but the capture or utter annihilation of the combined rebel armies that have for the past brief period swaggered and boasted in their occupancy of Kentucky, and defiantly proclaimed their intention to invade Ohio and Indiana. Only a miracle can now save either Bragg or Kirby Smith, and they see it with painful distinctuess. A thunder clap has burst upon them, and in distincture.

**Cartied amazement and terror they cast about for the door of escape. It is a glorious triumph for Buell—a brilliant success for the Union cause. Louisville is safe beyond a peradventure. The enemy marched to within thirty miles of the gates of the city, and was then seen nly to turn off in alarm and betake himself to pre cipitate flight. Nashville is safe. The same foe that me mased this city had previously designed the subjugation of that capital; but at the moment he was preparing to strike the blow he found himself thwarted by the sagacity of the Union general whom he supposed he had cooped up in Alabama. Kentucky is safe. Her invaders are wildly flying her territory as though a nection.

the movements now in progress to circumvent the rebels and prevent their escape from the meanes into which they have fallen in this State. I may state generally, however, that Buell has succeeded in turning Bragg's left and the new within supporting disom his rear, and is now within supporting distance of this city. Yesterday morning be was at Eliza-bethtown, and last evening was to have been at Shepall the way from Dripping Springs, attacking their rear at every opportunity to expedite their movements, and finally drove them across the Rolling Fork river, at Boston, whence they fled eastward. Buell fell upon Bragg's rear yesterday morning at Hodginville, a little town in Larue nty, and did not lose sight of it until he had driven em eastward, as mentioned above. At the same ten nation has been received that Bragg's main army was at Bardstown during the day yesterday, and his advance at Bloomfield. This clearly indicates his line of official nature has reached here that from Bloomfield the rebel advance had started in the direction of Harrods wardly through Danville, Stanford, Mount Vernon, London and Barboursville to the Cumberland Gap, through

wildly flying her territory as though a pestilence pervaded ii. Tennessee is safe, This demoralized and routed enemy can find no foothold on the soil of that State to rally his

broken and flying columns. May I not add that the Union also is safe? With the brilliant successes of McClel-lan on the Upper Potomsc, and of Buell in the central berder States, by which two of the proudest and best armies the Southern confederacy has been able to muster

have been broken down and defeated, has not rebellion received a staggering blow, from which there is no re-

gan; but that officer is reported to have advanced to Richmond, Ky., with his force, leaving the Gap unguarded. He may, however, be acting under instructions, and may yet trouble the rebels more from his pre sent position than were he at the Gap.

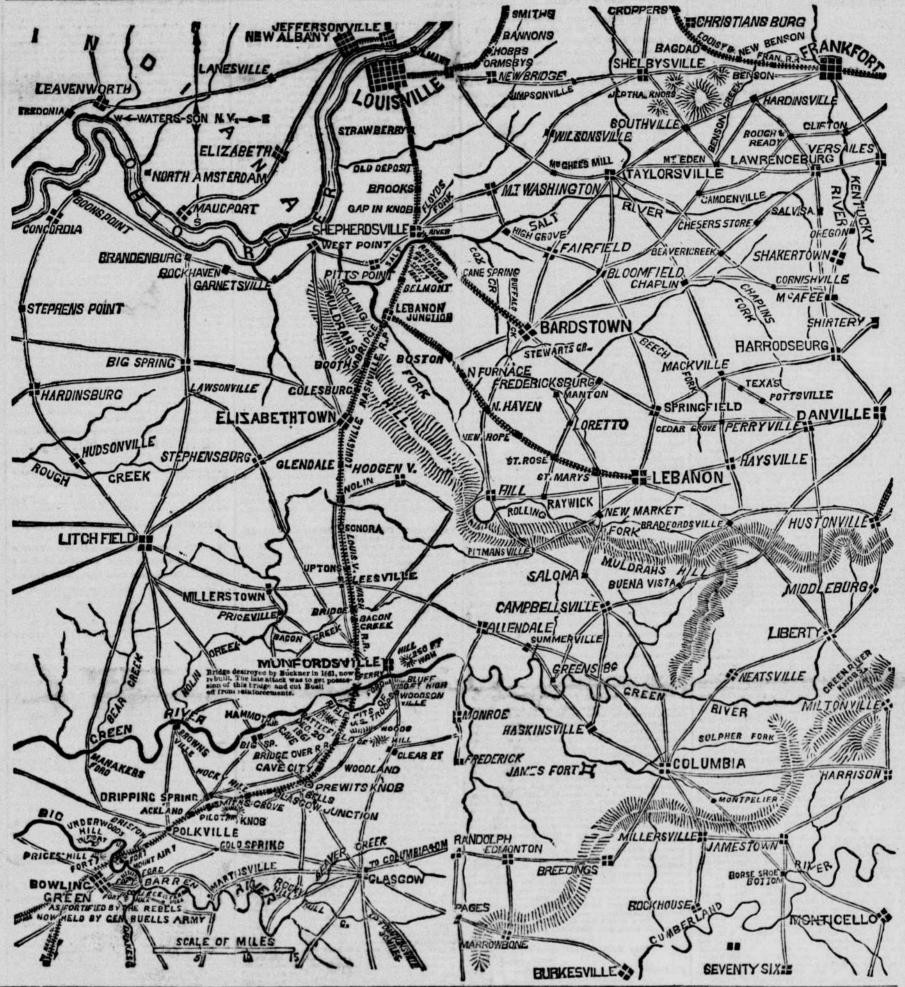
little pass near Pall Mall, through which Bragg ntered Kentucky, has been securely guarded, and wil be found effectually closed against his exit should be at Smell's own column, with other forces adapted to such

novements, are already in pursuit of the rebels, and will leave them until they are driven into a corner A reconnoissance in force, under Brigadier General Tyrrell, was sent out from here last night to scour the Shelbyville road and ascertain definitively the meve-

ments going on in the rebels' front. In the meantime there is no relaxation of the measures taken here for the defence of this city. In this action the wicdom of the general commanding is displayed. It is by unceasing virilance, and by taking no chances, tha

KENTUCKY.

The Great Battle Field of the West---The Threatened Attack on Louisville---The Splendid and Successful Strategical Movement of Buell.



General Nelson would be culpably negligent were he to relax his efforts for the defence of this city while there remained the remotest chance that the rebels might rally and make a desperate push, like a cornered rat fighting

patrols are arresting every civilian met on the streets without a pass. Houses known or suspected to contain skulkers are entered, and the delinquents marched away to duty in the trenches. A great deal of fluttering i manifested among the secessionists in con

Headquarters, General Buell's Army, Louisville, Ky., Sept. 25, 1862.

GENERAL BUELL'S ARMY AT LOUISVILLE. The most important event which I have to announce the junction of the main portion of the United Stat Nelson, assembled for the immediate defence of this city The advance of General Buell reached the city to-day and is going into temperary camp on the eastern limits of the town. The advance consisted of General Crittenden's division. It is followed by those of McCook, Smith (for-merly Ammen's) and Wood. General Buell reached here during last night, and will to day assume the command of all the forces in the vicinity. A new organization of the

As if by a charm the presence of General Buell has given peace and quiet to the city. The danger to the city was from the excited populace, not the approaching enemy. The following editorial appears in this morning's Journal, under the head of "The Cloud is Lifting:"—

enemy. The following editorial appears in this morning's Journal, under the head of "The Cloud is Lifting:"—

We think we may say a word of secouragement to our citizens this morning. We believe that the crisis has passed, and that our city is new guarded by at least one hundred thousand soldiers. The whereabouts of Bragg we do not know, for the military mouth is as silent as the grave; but our impression is that he has made up his mind that an attack upon Louisville would be impracticable. At all events it would be dangerous for him to attempt it with the immense forces of Gen. Ruell within striking distance, in consideration of the wholesale preparations made by Gen. Nelson, and the wonderful socrey displayed by Governor Morton in pushing forward his galiant Indiana regiments. We begin now to comprehend why the women and children of our city were told to leave: it was to assure the enemy that a desperate resistance would be made to his advance, and that he might take possession of the ground whereupon Louisville once stood, but never occupy our city. It would have been a terrible alternative; but as the Russians have received the applause of the world for destroying their capital and leaving Napoleon Bonaparie without provisions or shelter for his grand army of invasion, so would the destruction of Louisville have stood forever on the historic page as an act of noble hank God that danger appears to have past, and that the clouds are lifting and show behind them a clear and peaceful sky. Soon we shall be called upon to record woops upon them in the majesty of the avengers of an insulted Union. Under all the circumstances we feel that we can safely say to our friends, "Be of good cheer," our troublous times are near their end; "the night has passed, joy cometh with the morning."

COUNCIL AND FIFED. company on a scout. The campaign must be a dashrapid movement from three directions upon the enemy in the centre. He must not be allowed to dash away at the weaker column, and annihilating it escape into Ten-nessee Give General Nelson the control in the field, and he will de this. Thomas, in command of another corps, will with a listle urging, act in concert with him. No one doubts General G. W. Morgan's activity. Their three columns ought and must crush Bragg and Smith.

The enemy crushed, there is a new campaign to carry a force concentrated, can easily hold the country for hundreds of miles east and west. The campaign General Buell can conduct with wisdom, dis-cretion and energy, and he will do it. This is the last week in Soptember. During the last week of August we began to march from Huntaville and Battle crock. Today we are here, after delaying a week on the road. Why may welpot safely return to that region the last of October? Winter should find us at Chattanooga a hundred thousand. Winter should find us at Chattanooga a hundred thousand strong, and when that far South a winter campaign car

MIDIO to do SO. GENERAL BUELL'S MARCE FROM GREEK RIVER The march from Green river has been made in the of Bragg, and battle has been several times offered him, but we have had no response. The whole march has had the appearance of a rapid retreat on the part of Bragg, but General Buell, as if designing to push him as far North as possible, has pursued slowly. The theory of an North as possible, has breat staff, with whom I have conversed is, that Bragg has been retreating ever since he reached Glasgew, and made an attack on Munfordsville. Failing in his first attempt, the rebel moved up in force and took the position Thursday morning. Too late to fall back to Glasgow Bragg hastily moved forward to Elizabethtown, and, on Thursday night, made a forced march, evacuating Munfordsville in such haste that he did not destroy the railroad bridge at that point. General Buell did not discover this until next morning, when he immediately moved forward. Thomas' corps.—Rousseau and Schoopf.—by the Glasgow and Bardstown road, and Wood, McCook, Crittenden and Ammen (now Smith) by the road to Eliza-

bethtown. Colonel Edward McCook, Second Indiana cavalry, had he advance of the main column in Bragg's rear. He began to feel Bragg at Bacon creek, and skirmished with im for three days. Major Wm. H. Polk, volunteer aid on General Crittenden's staff, describes this skirmishing on the part of Colonel McCook as exceedingly skilful and successful. He moved with rapidity, and was everywhere at the same time. He and charges upon the retreating column. Colonel McCook and his men were in the saddle night and day, and harassed the enemy most terribly. He killed a large number, and has brought in over seven hundred prison ers. He states that among the rebels killed in skirmish ing with Bragg's rear were Colonel Forsyth, formerly editor of the Mobile Register, and on Bragg's staff; Major Wicks, of Hardee's staff; Lieutenant Colonel Brown, in command of Bragg's rear guard, and two captains. Among the prisoners are several majors and two captains. The privates, in many instances, were stragglers; but many were taken in actual skirmish. Colonel Edward McCook is n member of the McCook family. It is not idiculous or obscure language I use when I say he is a son of old McCook, for the name is historical and the old man

Cavalry expeditions, under Captain Gay, of Genera the enemy. Night before last an expedition went towards Shepherdsville by the way of Salt river mouth. Your correspondent accompanied it. Nothing was accomplished. General Buell was found at the mouth of Salt

Nelson that the enemy had been found at Taylorsville. A ent of rebel cavalry, thought to be Bragg's adrapce, was met at that point; but they being reinforce the latter withdrew in the direction of Louisville. Bragg is reported to be seven miles this side of Bardstown, but it

river, his advance coming on a pontoen bridge erected at

General Nelson informs me that a division encamped on Floyd's Fork, at Mount Washington, has been with drawn, and the bridge at Mount Washington destreyed.

GENERAL THOMAS' POSITION. city has created the opinion that Bragg's rear is left unguarded, and that he is at liberty to retire via Munfords ville or Glasgow to Tennessee. To guard against this General Buell has placed General Thomas' corps—composed of Schoepf's and Rosecrans' divisions-in the rear of Bragg, on the road to Glasgow. There is so doubt Bragg is in the vicinity of Bardstown. Thomas is suffici ently strong to keep Bragg from passing here. At present le is acting in the capacity of a setter, and driving the

GENERAL MORGAN'S POSITION. Ceneral Morgan has intrenched Big Hill Gap, on the Richmond and London road, and by which Kirby Smith came mond. It is asserted that Cumberland Gap has not been evacuated. It is also said that a strong column from Cincinnati has, or soon will, form a junction with General Decourey, who is at Richmond.

Major W. H. Polk, whom I have before quoted, declares it as his belief that Bragg's army is not thirty thousand Davis was playing Bragg's expedition was designed as a demonstration to amuse and occupy the Western armies of the United States, while Lee, with his immense force marched through Maryland. Results must soon establish or refute this theory. The campaign must soon be brought to an end. I do not believe that General Buell will sit down here to watch the enemy as a great cat watches a

Several immense siege guns have been planted on the indiana shore, opposite the city. They command Brook, First, Second, Third and Fourth streets, and would batte the city down in a short time. It would soon become up tenable if they were opened upon it. They also comman the eastern approaches to the city, and were calculated upon as part of the strong defences of the Bardstown and Sherby ville approaches.

A ascend pentoon bridge has been built at New Albany, and now spans the Ohio at that point.

The Bohemian Outward Bound. the steamship Bohemian sailed from Quebec for Liver-poel at a quarter to six o'clock this evening. She was delayed somewhat on the passage down the river. She takes out seven cabin and fity-seven steerage pas-sensers.

THE UNION FORCE AT CUMBERLAND GAP,

Our Cincinnati Correspondence. CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 26, 1862. The Union Army Still at Cumberland Gap-Western Po pers in Error-Our Troops Have Seventy Days' Supplies—News at Headquarters, &c.
The Western papers seem to still cling to the statem

hat General George W. Morgan has evacuated Cumbe land Gap with his forces, and marched into Kentucky This report would seem to find some confirmation in the fact that the Richmond and Southern papers unite in stating that such is the case, and that General Stevenson (rebel) is in pursuit. The report is not believed in high uarters here, and is thought to be impossible. De tches from General Morgan have been received within ton days past, and in those he breathed a determination do by the general commanding the department. He had provisions enough to last him seventy days, and was decorn, &c., for two months, and he had driven large droves of cattle into his lines, and he apprehended ne scarcity of fresh beef. His men were in good spirits, and reso lutely determined to hold out and defend the place to the last. In short, we have every reason to believe that no such movement as suggested above has taken place, and none is likely to unless all plans fall which are calculated to relieve him, before necessity compets him to seek a doubtful safety in an eyacuation and retreat North. If the evacuation has taken place it must be regarded as an unfortunate move. But it cannot be so. Not a confirmatory word has been received to-day at headquarters, and the report may be assumed to be false.

News from Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 24, 1862. The steamer Eugene, from Cairo to Memphis, was bailed yesterday at Randolph. Upon landing the clerk went ashore, and was immediately seized by guerillas, who had previously been concealed. The steamer immediately backed into the river, when the rebels opened a fire upon her. No one was hurt. The Eugene, on her return tri to-night, takes up a company of soldiers to destroy the

News from San Francisco ARRIVAL OF LIEUT. MULLIN—COMPLETION OF THE GREAT MILITARY ROAD. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 26, 1862. Arrived, steamer Sonora, from Panama.

Lieut. Mullin arrived yesterday from Oregon, en rout for Washington. During the past five years he has been engaged locating and constructing a military road from the Walia Walia valley, Washington Territory, to Fort Ben ton, at the head of navigation of the Missouri river. The work is finally completed. Considerable emigration has eached Washington Territory by that route this year Large tracts of land, besides mineral regions containing gold, copper, lead and iron, were found on the line of the

The Harper's Ferry Affair.

The Harper's Ferry Affair.

[From the Battmore American, Sept. 24.]

We know here, and it sught to be known in New York, that the post at Harper's Ferry was under the command of General Wool and not of General McClellan. We know also that hefore starting from Washington General McClellan urged the evacuation of Harper's Ferry and the did not believe that it could be held it thoroughly bestiged, and on the further ground that to assist it would greatly interfere with his plan of campaign. In reply to this recommendation, assurances were given that the post was impregnable and the recommendation of General McClellan unheeded.

INTERESTING FROM MISSOURI.

The Rebels Under Hindman and Rains at the Granby Lead Mines-Our Troops Preparing to March Against Them.

SPRINGFIRLD, Mo., Sept. 26, 1862. portion of the rebel army, under Hindman and Rains, is now at the Granby mines, Newton county, near the State line. General Schofield is preparing to march against them, and, as his army is in excellent condition and composed of the best troops in the State, there is every reason to believe he will be successful, if they swait an attack. If they retreat they will be driven out of the State, and positions probably occupied by our troops that will prevent another inroad.

The latest advices from the rebel army state it to be a most motley crowd of warriors; some well armed, but the most bearing such weapons as could be gathered through Arkansas. Their number is about 12,000.

General Schofield, at his own request, has been relieved from his district command, and now commands the Army of Missouri in the field.

The Case of General McKinstry. Sr. Louis, Sept. 27, 1862.

met to day, according to the order of adjournment, and the members were sworn in. The Judge Advocate announced that General Harney had been relieved from the commission, and that Colonel Bonneville had been appointed to his place. The Court decided to allow the proceedings to be reported in the newspapers, after which the charges and specifications against General McKinstry were read. There is but one charge, that of neglect and violation of duty, the specifications of which are over fifty in number. They are to the effect that General McKinstry purchased mules, horses and army supplies from certain contractors at exorbitant prices; parties offered to furnish the same supplies at their market value; that he refused to receive them, compelling said parties to sell their supplies below their market value, and that General McKinstry then purchased the same supplies from the contractors at exorbitant rates. After the reading of the specifications, General McKinstry stated that he wanted the witnesses in his behalf summoned, among others Major General Fremont, to show that, as far as the specifications were concerned, he acted under orders.

OPERATIONS ON THE ARKANSAS.

Our Gunboats Fired Upon by the Rebels-The Town of Prentiss Destroyed by our Forces.

Recently an expedition consisting of the transports Istan and Albambra, and the ram Queen of the West, car rying about three hundred and fifty troops and several pieces of artillery, left Old Town and sailed down the river as far as Union, forty miles below the mouth of the Arkansas river. As the expedition descended the river is was fired into by guerillas at Prentiss, a town on the Mississippi shore, opposite Napoleon, and at Island No. 76,

killing, at the latter place, four of our men. The boats

shelled the woods all along the shore, but with what

damage is not known. On the return trip a large force of guerillas, numbering from 1,500 to 2,000, under Veneral Villipique, at Prentiss, occupied the shores, and opened a brisk can

bonts, accompanied by volleys of masketry. The boats returned the complem ent with shot and shell killing twenty-seven of the rebeis, and riving them back into the country, after which a part of our forces disembarked and burned the town.

The boats were completely riddled by m usk a balls, and two six-pounder cannon shot passed entire y through the cabin of the Albambra.

Our loss was sever killed and several wounded.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Removal of Acting Street Commissioner Augustus Purdy-Opinion of the Corporation Counsel Relative to the Vacancles in the Street Commissioner's Department, &c. This Board, which adjourned on Friday evening, met

again Saturday morning, at eleven o'clock, President John C. Henry, Esq., in the chair. Alderman FROMENT protested against the insufficiency of

the notices for recent calls of the Board, and he would therefore withheld his vote for the affirmation of the minutes.

Alderman Watsh offered a resolution to the effect that Augustus Purdy, Deputy Street Commissioner, be removad from office for dereliction of duty.

Alderman FROMENT submitted that Mr. Purdy had been appointed by the Street Commissioner, and could not be removed by this Board

Alderman Walsh contended that since the removal of Mr. Knapp Mr. Purdy become Street Commissioner, and as such is subject to removal by the Board of Aldermen Ablerman FROMENT said that he was only acting Street Commissioner, and the proper way to do would be to ap-

Alderman Waish said his object was to ren men who, it was notorious, had not performed their duty, and he wished to put men there who would not be derelict. The charge against Mr. Purdy is that he has refused to obey the action of the Board, and had allowed Mr.

Knapp, who had been removed from office, to continue to sign papers to the Comptroller; but the Comptroller very Alderman FROMENT said that it would be only just to

Alderman FROMENT said that it would be only just to appoint a special committee before whom Mr. Purdy could appear and have an opportunity of being heard. This was negatived, and the resolution removing Mr. Purdy was carried by a vote of twelve to two. A Idermen Froment and Chipp voting in the minority. Absent—Aldermen Hall, Dayton and Genet.

Alderman Boozz presented a resolution directing the Clerk of the Board to notify the Mayor, Comptroller and heads of departments that Augustus Purdy had been removed from office. Carried.

A resolution was then adopted asking for the opinion of the Counsel of the Corporation whether there is any person legally competent to perform the duties of Street Commissioner, Mr. Knapp and his deputy having been removed. The Clerk was directed to send a copy of the resolution forthwith to the Corporation Counsel and request an immediate reply.

quest an immediate reply.

PRISENTATION TO GENERAL CORCORAN.

The sum of \$350 was appropriated to purchase a sword and such to be presented to Brigadier General Corcoran.

The sum of \$198 25 was appropriated to defray the expenses attending the reception of Thurlow Weed, Eaq.,

Alderman Brady called the attention of the President to the fact that the reader of the Board (Mr. John W. Rayce), to whom they paid eight or nine hundred collars a year had not rendered any services for some time past. He therefore called upon the President to appoint another reader.

The PRISIDENT replied that he had already notified the gentleman that his services were no longer required. On motion of Alderman BRADY, the Board took a recess till five o'elock in the evening.

EVENING SESSION.
At five o'clock the Board met again, Alderman Freer in

The Counsel of the Corporation, in answer to the resolu tion adopted this morning, replies:-

CITT OF NEW YORK, SANITARY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION, Sept. 27, 1862.

To the Board of Aldermen, Sept. 27, 1862.

To the Board of Aldermen, Sept. 27, 1862.

I have received your resolution as follows:—
Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corperation be and he is hereby requested to communicate to the Board of Aldermen whether, the Board of Aldermen having removed the Street Commissioner, and the Deputy or Acting Street Commissioner, and the Deputy or Acting Street Commissioner, and the duties of Street Commissioner, until the office shall be filled by an appointment made by the Mayor, with the advice and consent of the Board of Aldermen, as prescribed in section 19 of the amended charter of 1837.

As both the Street Commissioner and the Deputy or Acting Street Commissioner and the Deputy or Acting Street Commissioner and the Deputy of Acting Street Commissioner and the Deputy of Acting Street Commissioner. The office is now vacant, and must remain so until an efficier is appointed by the Mayor, with the advice and efficer is appointed by the Mayor, with the advice and efficer is appointed by the Mayor, with the advice and consent of the Board of Aldermen, is pursuance to the consent of the Board of Aldermen, is pursuance to the opinion of the Corporation Counsel, the clerks at present their remain in state que, without any head of the department until the Mayor sends in one for the affirmation of the Board, and that the clerks are not subject to removal.

Savoral members said that they so understood it to be.

moval.

Several members said that they so understood it to be.

It was resolved that for the present the meetings of the Board shall be on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, at five o'clock.

A resolution was offered by Alderman FARLEY, to pay the city bounty of \$50 up to and including the 9th of Detoker. Adouted.

Adjourned to Monday at five o'clock.